



VOL. XXIV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1856.

NO. 28.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

MOWING MACHINES.

Mowing machines moved by horse power, are coming into use as fast as farmers can prepare their grounds in a suitable manner for their operation. For this purpose it is not necessary that the field should be a perfect level, but the surface should be made smooth and every obstruction removed. There are now eight or ten different machines patented, all of which claim to be A. No. 1, as the saying is. Each of them has some one or more improvements in its combinations which are useful. We shall therefore not speak now of any one in particular, but, as the time for using them is nigh at hand, give from such sources as we can find general remarks in regard to their use, which remarks will probably refer as well to one kind as the other.

We find in the third annual report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, (which, by the way, we have through the politeness of the Secretary just received,) much valuable information obtained in answer to queries made by the Secretary of the Board to several persons who had used mowing machines, and thereby acquired experience in regard to them.

Messrs. Samuel Parsons & Sons, of North Hampton, state, that "as to the economy of its use in our vicinity, we have no hesitation in saying, that one half of the expense is saved in using the machine to cut and spread grass, when compared with the common scythe, to say nothing of having it done when the weather is good and the grass in its proper state, whether in blossom or gone to seed, as the owner prefers. The horses that we have used from the first weight from ten to eleven hundred each."

We believe horses of the above weight, the best adapted to all farm work, and of course best for mowing, &c. Were the team for mowing and nothing else, we should have no objection to their weighing more than the above, provided they were smart and active, but a slow team is not the thing, for needs prompt action to start off in good shape, and to work well.

We consider the draught not heavier than that of the common plough. * * * The usual practice is to move in the morning, two or three hours or more, and use the same team in the afternoon to draw the hay to the barn which is from one to two miles distant. The speed required to work a machine to advantage, is about the same as that for a plow on stubble land, or from two and one half to three miles per hour.

There is no objection to quicker speed, however, in making good work. * * * Any man who has fifteen acres of smooth surface, can afford if he keeps a team, to own a machine; if not alone, he should join with his neighbors, and thus secure his crops in season, and in good weather, and at much less cost."

Mr. Levi Stockbridge, of North Hadley, says: "I consider it good economy to move with a machine rather than with a scythe, on all farms that are not so wet and rocky that it may be difficult to use the machine. In this vicinity, there is a great difference among farmers; they range from the meanest and poorest men, up to the best and most influential in the nation. All farmers have to work with their own hands, cultivate the land, work oxen and raise stock. They all make butter and cheese, and raise more or less for market. Their occupation is the same, their implements the same. Whence the difference among them? Some having money to let, others hiring money; some always having fat cattle, and others poor; some always having enough of everything, and others pinched on every side; some always having leisure, yet keeping ahead of their work, others forever behindhand, and in a hurry, too.

Now, what makes this difference among the two classes of husbandmen?

The cause of the difference is as plainly to be seen as the sun at noon-day. Those who make good calculations thrive, those who do not heed work as well as handwork, lose ground in more ways than one.

Sound calculation is indispensable to the successful farmer. There is no man in any profession who needs the habit of thinking more than such. It is not needful for him to be ever rushing on, hurrying and driving men, cattle, and everything else about him. It is better policy for him to keep cool, and lay good plans.

There is nothing wonderful about the word "calculation." Some seem to think that only the favored few can calculate. This notion is wrong as it is pernicious in its influence. Calculation does not demand great occasions for its judicious exercise. Small affairs need it just as much as great ones. A man need the habit of making wise plans, whether he has a large farm or one of a few acres, whether he does much or little business.

It would be well did many persons understand that calculation is a habit, though some acquire it more readily than others. As it is a habit, it is to be cultivated; and the more it is cultivated, the more active and important will it become.

We all have to learn from experience. If one commits an error through passion, haste, or negligence, and he sees the consequence of the mistake, let him put a peg in there, and the next time he finds himself in such circumstances, let him be calm, and calculate a little, and he will soon find that he can calculate as well as others, reaping the benefit thereof, too.

No man, more than the farmer, needs to look ahead, and keep his mind ahead of his work; then his work will be done in season, in order, and in the proper manner. A farmer should never move a step or do anything, without having his mind wide awake.

When he plows, he must not only think of turning the furrows as fast as possible, so as to get through soon, but he ought to see the connection between his work in the spring and his crops the next fall. He should see that deep plowing will bury many seeds of weeds so deep that they will not vegetate, that it will fit his land for dry weather or wet weather; and that thorough pulverization of the soil is the one thing needful for a handsome harvest.

Let every farmer, who wishes to go ahead and keep ahead in temporal concerns, not forget to use his head, in making good calculations.

Great length of staple is incompatible with fineness; for combining purposes, the shorter varieties cannot be used, and hence worsteds cannot be made as fine as felted goods.

MANURE FOR CABBAGES PROPOSED.

We have been perusing a very valuable paper, written by John Townley, of Moundville, Wis., and published in the Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, for 1833.

Speaking of the materials or ingredients of different crops and manures, he observes that by using muck as the basis of composts, we may also compound manures so as to adapt them to the special wants of certain crops. If we take the cabbage, for instance, which is a profitable crop to raise in the neighborhood of towns, by referring to Prof. Solly's table, it will be seen that this plant requires large quantities of potash and soda, with phosphoric and sulphuric acid and chlorine, and a considerable proportion of lime. If, therefore, we take a quantity of muck mixed with charcoal, by their gradual decay, they would supply carbonic acid and other matters,—by their power of condensing gases they would retain the ammonia of the urine, and the gelatin of the bones, (super phosphate of lime,) and thus supply the plants with nitrogen, to form their protein compounds. The super phosphate of lime would yield sulphuric and phosphoric acid and lime, and the common salt which last consists of soda and chlorine. A dressing of fresh wood ashes applied to the land the previous fall, might serve the double purpose of destroying insects, and supply potash largely, as well as other inorganic constituents.

NOTE. We think that Mr. Townley's proposition would be simplified by leaving out the charcoal, and composting the muck or peat with lime slaked in salt water, or strong brine made by dissolving salt in water to saturation; to this compound super phosphate could be added, and the whole applied to the cabbages. If you had not sabs sufficient to dress the ground broad cast the fall previously, as he suggests, a handful might be put into the hill or pit around the corn, as corn is oftenest sown in many places.

For the Maine Farmer.

CALCULATION BY THE FARMER.

In days gone by, it was generally understood that the merchant must be a shrewd man, the lawyer an acute man, that the doctor of medicine and of divinity must be learned, that all active and professional characters must depend for success on observing and reflecting mind.

The farmer was deemed a man who could not get his living by his wits, so he had to work,

and extract from Mother Earth a scanty supply for the wants that had to be regarded.

As society has improved, learning to appreciate its real and true benefactors, and as the farmer, as an individual, has bettered his own condition, he has risen to a higher place.

Still, there is a great difference among farmers; they range from the meanest and poorest men, up to the best and most influential in the nation. All farmers have to work with their own hands, cultivate the land, work oxen and raise stock. They all make butter and cheese, and raise more or less for market. Their occupation is the same, their implements the same. Whence the difference among them?

The farms along the river were settled in many places by the surviving soldiers and officers of the British army after the revolution—government granting 200 acres or more, according to rank, to each—lands were laid out, roads wide in front, and extending back from the river two and a half miles, some of the larger lots are five to eight miles long. The islands in the river are quite an important portion of the land; these were first parceled off in small lots, but are now mostly controlled by wealthy proprietors; some are tilled, but those most subject to inundation are kept in grass, and are very productive.

The scenery along the fertile valleys of the St. John, is not equalled on any Eastern river. In passing up by water, the green shores, sloping down to the water's edge—the neat farm-houses, and regularly laid out farms—the long green islands—the dark forests, gradually rising in the distance—form a beautiful landscape; or in passing on either side, both the river, with its floating freight, and the opposite shore, and long farms and buildings, all combine to form a complete picture of beauty. In the language of Gesner, in his history of New Brunswick, in alluding to the St. John valley, "The whole area is occupied by extensive tracts of alluvial soil, islands, ponds, and creeks, through which the majestic St. John suddenly winds its way, bearing on its bosom the steam-boats and numerous crafts of the river. The alluvial banks, as well as the higher grounds, are highly cultivated. The rich meadows are decorated with stately elms and forest trees, or sheltered by low copices of cranberry, alder, and other native bushes. Through the numerous openings in the shrubbery, the visitor, in traversing the river, sees the white fronts of the cottages and other buildings, and from the constant change of position in sailing, an almost endless variety of scenery is presented to the traveler's eye. During the summer season, the surface of the water affords an interesting spectacle. Vast rafts of timber and logs are slowly moved down by the current; on them are sometimes seen the shanty of the lumberman with his family and cow, and occasionally a haystack, all destined for the city below. Numerous canoes and boats are in motion, while the paddles of the steamboats break the polished surface of the stream and send it rippling to the shore."

The farmers, who are not engrossed in lumbering, are mostly in a flourishing condition—many who are so accustomed to own the rich intervals and islands, are wealthy. Grass seems to be the most natural and abundant crop, next, potatoes, oats and buckwheat. Wheat formerly produced abundant crops on the intervals, but from rust and other causes, it is rather uncertain of late. There are instances, however, where it has done well on bottom lands. I was told by one enterprising farmer that he raised 30 bushels from one bushel of sowing the last year, and that his brother raised 30 bushels on two acres. Corn is sometimes raised, but is rather uncertain, especially north of Fredericton. Vegetation does not commence as early as two weeks in our lower Kenebec valley, but the crops seem to push ahead and mature with astonishing rapidity during the short growing season. Corn has been planted, harvested, ground and eaten within three months.

Apple trees are now (June 7th) just blossoming. Eleven days ago I passed snow-drifts three feet deep, in some cool spots above Fredericton. The nights have been frosty until the middle of this week; ice formed on the morning of the 3d of June.

Farmers are now very busy finishing planting potatoes, sowing oats on low lands, and on upland "burns"; a fine dry time for clearing and burning new land, and the smoky atmosphere shows that they are improving it. Large crops of buckwheat are raised, one of the most indispensable crops, in the absence of corn, and for this short, hurried season, it gives farmers a chance to lengthen seed time. They sow from the 10th to the 25th of June. S. N. T.

Earth or Clay as an Absorbent—Querry. Every one knows that by throwing a little earth over a dead and putrid animal, the offensive odor which arises from it is no longer perceived, or, at any rate, cannot be perceived by the sense of smell for a long time. The reason of this is, that the earth absorbs the gases which arise, and continues to do it until fully saturated with it. If any considerable quantity is used, it will absorb all that arises from a large animal during the course of its decomposition. Now, query. Cannot earth or clay be used to absorb the ammonia which passes over when animal matter is distilled, as in the manufacture of bone, or ivory black? If so it will when thus charged become a good fertilizer, and can be used for that purpose, or any of the crope raised by the farmer and gardener.

The Suits of fine woolen lambs properly prepared may be rendered valuable for various purposes where fur is commonly used. The decreasing returns of the fur trade will soon render some such substitute necessary.

PROVINCIAL GLEANINGS—NO. 2.

After sailing up the St. John about thirty miles, we approach a fine agricultural region. At Hempstead, Queens Co., are some splendid farms—upland a deep red loam—but the intervals and islands constitute the chief agricultural wealth; these are annually overflowed and fertilized with the vegetable deposits from the upper countries. The spring freshet commences with the melting of the snow—the water rises from 8 to 20 feet, overflowing thousands of acres of the bottom lands; sometimes in high floods much damage is done—the water even extending back into the forests, (a low country as far as the eye can reach;) fences and buildings are set adrift, and communication is cut off except by water—almost every family controls a "pant," or "cane." At this season the country presents the appearance of a grand "waste of waters," except the swells of upland, and buildings above the reach of the floods. The water commences subsiding about the middle of May, and the farmer soon rejoices at the sight of his buried treasure, gradually merging above the water again, clothed in verdure; long green strips, but a few in width, stretch from one swell or headland to another, forming a delightful grassy border or path, to the village of Woodstock, where the water is still rippling over the stones.

Dr. Thompson, in his "Experimental researches on the Food of Animals," makes some very judicious remarks. He says: "When grass is cut off except by water—almost every family controls a "pant," or "cane." At this season the country presents the appearance of a grand "waste of waters," except the swells of upland, and buildings above the reach of the floods. The water commences subsiding about the middle of May, and the farmer soon rejoices at the sight of his buried treasure, gradually merging above the water again, clothed in verdure; long green strips, but a few in width, stretch from one swell or headland to another, forming a delightful grassy border or path, to the village of Woodstock, where the water is still rippling over the stones."

If hard and soft water lands are to a fair test, so as to decide which is best adapted to making first quality butter, the trial certainly should take place at the season when first quality butter can be made. May and September are the two best months in this latitude, with part of June, something depending on the season.

It is not my purpose to say whether I believe that grasses as well adapted to the production of first quality butter do not grow on hard water land as on soft, but I do not mean that is just as indispensably necessary to have soft water to wash the milk from butter, as it is to have soft water to wash fine linen, or to water-rat flax to make the harsl soft, or to water plants. And it is by no means invariable that in a limestone country the springs or streams are of hard water, though usually they are. In some localities they are just as soft as the rain that falls from the clouds, and which was absorbed within a mile distant from some hard water lake or pool, or the ocean itself.

It may be said that many of the best butter-makers do not wash their butter. Of this fact I am quite well aware, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where they make as good butter for immediate use as any where, they never wash their butter, nor do I believe that it would be improved for immediate use there or here, by washing; but I do mean to say, that to work butter sufficiently to separate every particle of milk, so that it will keep a year, would destroy the grain and render it oily. After keeping a few months it would exhibit the bad effect, and the longer it should be kept the more perceptibly injurious would it give way to the deposition of woody substance.

If the sugar be an important element of the food of animals, then it should be the object of the farmer to cut grass for hay-making, at that period when the largest amount of matter soluble in water is contained in it. This is assuredly at an earlier period of its growth than when it has shot into seed, for it is then that woody matter predominates; a substance totally insoluble in water, and therefore less calculated to serve as food to animals than substances capable of assuming a soluble condition. This is the first point for consideration in the production of hay, since it ought to be the object of the farmer to preserve the hay for winter use in the condition most resembling the grass in its highest state of perfection. The second consideration in hay-making is to dry the grass under such circumstances as to retain the soluble portion in perfect integrity.

The great cause of the deterioration of hay is the water which may be present, either from the incomplete removal of the natural amount of water in the grass by drying, or by the absorption of this fluid from the atmosphere. Water, when existing in hay, either from either of these sources, will induce fermentation, a process by which one of the most important constituents of the grass, viz., sugar will be destroyed. The action necessary for decomposing the sugar is induced by the albuminous matter in the grass; the elements of the sugar are made to react on each other in the moist state in which they exist, in consequence of the presence of the water and oil, and are converted into alcohol and carbonic acid.

The alcohol produced in a heated hay-stack in many cases may be detected by the similarity of the odor disengaged to that perceptible in a brewery. We use this comparison because it has more than once been suggested to us by agriculturists.

The amount of soluble matter capable of being taken up from hay by cold water is as much as five per cent., or a third of the whole soluble matter in hay. We may, therefore, form some notion of the injury liable to be produced by every shower of rain, which drenches the fields during hay-making. It is not only, however, the loss which it sustains, in regard to the sugar and soluble salts, that renders hay so much less acceptable than grass to the appetite of cattle. The bleaching which it undergoes in the sun, deprives it of the only peculiarity which distinguishes the one form of fodder from the other; grass deprived of its green coloring matter presents exactly the appearance of straw, so that such hay ought to be termed straw-hay. It is obvious that the operation of hay-making is usually conducted, to dry the grass, to remove a greater water than that which is held by the grass and water, and to convert the water into alcohol and carbonic acid.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1856.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Four score years have passed away since, on the fourth of July, 1776, a little band of patriots, the representatives of a few, comparatively feeble colonies, startled the world with the utterance of their Declaration of independence, and gave, as the first reason of the step, that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Four score years have passed away—a lifetime of man, but a moment, as it were, in the lifetime of a nation—and how astonishing has been the result of that declaration, and the subsequent action of those who made it—a bloody revolution—a triumph of freedom—a peace—a season of feeble beginning and organization of the Union—succeeded by strength, and hasty but vigorous manhood.

At first, but thirteen States or colonies, reaching from the Atlantic to a part of the Mississippi. Now, one of the strongest of nations, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Lake Superior to the Rio Grande.

Then, relying upon the immutable principles of justice—right—equality, and the sanctions of heaven upon the practice of such old-fashioned virtues. Now, we fear casting them in the back ground, and relying more upon strength of numbers, and wealth of production.

It has been customary to hail this returning anniversary as the "Glorious Fourth." Glorious it has been—glorious it is—but glorious it will be only to the people adhere to the first simple, but great and vital fundamental principles, the carrying out and consummation of which, by our worthy ancestors hallowed and made glorious the day on which they were first promulgated. A departure from these, is retrograde, and going back into darkness, and that darkness will become intense and palpable, in proportion to the recrudescence of the nation from the noble old landmarks set up by as pure a band of patriots as the sun ever shone on.

The fourth should be forever a jubilee to Americans, not a day for folly, and dissipation, and riot. A day of heartfelt joy, and not of boisterous and reckless noise and tumult. A Sabbath, as it were, of the nation, when the old and the young should gather together, and, recurring to the history of the early days of the confederation, refresh their memories, and strengthen their souls by new inspirations from the old fount of freedom and equal rights, and consequent harmonious union, and trust in God who was the guide and the shield, and the buckler of our fathers, in the darkest hour of their peril. Do thus, and its glory will continue. Neglect this, and you clothe it in a shroud.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY. We have been much interested with a short course of lectures on the principles of physiology, delivered during the past week, at the Town Hall, in Winthrop village, by Mr. Charles Lancaster, principal of the Keswick Institute, Philadelphia. Every individual is immediately interested in the condition of his own health, and the natural performance of the organs of his own frame. A knowledge of these organs, and the proper functions of each, constitute the science of physiology, and is one which every human being should understand. Mr. L. is a native of Winthrop, a fluent lecturer, and illustrates by skeletons and diagrams. We commend him to the patronage of those who feel desirous of obtaining a knowledge in this science, and wish him success in his labors and endeavors to do good in this way to his fellow men.

ANOTHER AMERICAN TRUMPH. The American have again proved the superiority of their agricultural machines and products, at the great World's Agricultural Exhibition, just held in Paris. The Paris Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—

"The United States drew prizes at the great Agricultural exhibition for every article that was presented for serious competition, including five: Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machine, a first medal; and was sold to the Emperor for 2200 francs; Mann's Reaper drew a first class medal; a barrel of Co. Alston's South Carolina Rice, do.; McCormick's Reaper, worked by Frenchmen, a second class medal.

GREAT FIRE AT FALL RIVER, MASS. We learn from the Boston Journal, that the Massasoit Flouring Mills, in Fall River, Mass., were burnt on Wednesday morning of last week. They were owned by Dr. Durfee, and occupied by Moses Chase & Nason. About 8000 bushels of wheat were destroyed, and a large quantity of flour nearly ruined by being thrown into the water. There was an insurance on the property of \$30,000; total loss not ascertained.

One of the members of the firm, Mr. Elias C. Nason, formerly did business in this city.

IN OPERATION AGAIN. The oilcloth carpet factory, formerly given by Hayward & Robbins, near the Winthrop depot, and which, in consequence of the decease of the late Mr. Hayward, has not been in operation lately, has been recently purchased by C. M. Bailey, and put into action once more. It is a good establishment, and the operatives employed by Mr. Bailey will turn out a first-rate article of carpets.

A PARIS MAN KILLED. The Oxford Democrat gives the particulars of the death of Mr. A. J. Blake, formerly of South Paris, Me., who was shot at Tuttleton, Cal., by a man named Jack Thompson. Mr. B. was about 26 years of age, and had resided in California for some three years. His parents reside in South Paris.

STOP THAT BITING! What biting! Why, the mosquitoes and flies, to be sure. And if you wish to know how, we will tell you. It is a very simple remedy. Just step into Kingman's Bridge's block, and procure a sheet of Ar Showe's Chinese poisoned paper,—sure enough to stop all such vermin.

[Bath Tribune, 30th.]

FLORAL EXHIBITION. The ladies of Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and adjoining towns, are to have a grand floral exhibition at Gardiner, on Wednesday of next week, 9th inst. Premiums are offered for the best bouquets, pot plants, &c. The show will doubtless be a good one, and we hope it will be well patronized.

THE FROG MARKET. We presume a majority of our citizens are unaware of the fact that quite a lively frog business is being transacted in our city. Such, however, is the case, and a man is constantly engaged in buying up this delectable delicacy for the New York market, where it commands a high price. We are informed that the consumption of this article is not alone confined to the Johnny Creapies, but it is also indulged in to a considerable extent by Americans. We also learn that several of our leading restaurants serve up frogs to a portion of their customers. [Albany Argus.]

ANDROSCOGGIN & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at Waterville, on Wednesday, 25th ult. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Ware, Jediah Morrill, William Connor, Solomon II. Chandler, Wm. Willis, Wm. Goodenow, and Ira Crocker.

The report of the Directors presents a very favorable exhibit of the affairs of the road. The earnings of the road for the past year have been \$209,475 46; an increase over the preceding year of \$18,870 66. The total receipts from all sources, were \$256,975 46; total expenditure, \$226,849 97; excess of receipts, \$30,125 49. The cost of working the road during the year, after deducting the cost of materials used, was \$99,228 48. The Directors recommend:—

Extradition Treaty. The Independence of Belgium states that a treaty for the extradition of criminals has just been concluded between the United States and the Netherlands.

The Slave Falmouth. New York, June 25. In the U. S. District Court this morning, the suit to recover penalties of \$2000 from each of the persons implicated in fitting out the slave Falmouth, was concluded by a verdict for the several defendants.

PICTORIAL PAPERS. Chas. A. Pierce, at Carpenter's Express Office, has the Pictorial Brother Jonathan, and the N. Y. Clipper, for the Fourth of July, besides the other pictorial papers of the day. Also, the Boston daily papers, with the latest news, and the principal literary papers of the day. Give him a call.

CROWDED OUT. As we go to press earlier, this week, to enable our types to enjoy the Fourth, we are obliged to omit many articles intended for this number.

FROM NICARAGUA. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of last evening contains the latest information from Nicaragua, received by way of Key West, where the U. S. frigate Susquehanna had arrived from San Juan, the 16th. The following, which we cannot regard as somewhat apocryphal, is the intelligence communicated by the correspondents of the Journal of Commerce respecting the position and prospects of Walker—who, it will be perceived, is once more in the ascendant:—

"Nothing very precise had been received from Gen. Walker, who was at Leon awaiting the result of the election then pending for President of Nicaragua. The army of Costa Rica had disappeared before the rifles of the Americans, the cholera and the rainy season. From that side, Walker had no longer cause for anxiety. Carrera, President of Guatemala, had once, with 3,000 men, started to act against Walker, and kept on towards Nicaragua until he was stopped by the Indians, who had 500 men—which time he thought it prudent to go home again; and so that danger has passed away. Honduras refused to allow the Guatemalan army to pass through its territory—saying that Walker would beat it, and then follow the vanquished into Honduras! St. Salvador and Honduras seem friendly to Nicaragua and to Walker, who is to all appearance firmly established on Central American soil. A large party of armed men have recently gone up to join Walker,—said to have had 6 pieces of field artillery and 18,000 worth of munitions of war, from New Orleans."

From NEW MEXICO. St. Louis, June 26. The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to May 31.

The Navajo Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong military force, as an opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the United States.

The Apaches were also restive.

The military at Santa Fe had commenced the construction of new quarters for the officers and men of the Quartermaster's department. The work on the State House, Penitentiary and Surveyor General's Office had also been commenced.

Lieuts. Adams, Johnson, Whistler and Jackson had been detailed for the general recruiting service, and will leave the territory in time to recruit themselves at the Carlisle Barracks, Fort Columbus, by the 15th of July.

The court martial for the trial of Capt. Scammon and Lieut. Morrison adjourned sine die on the 13th.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. Late intelligence from Lake Superior, in the Chicago Free Press, represents the mines on the Keweenaw as being in an unusually prosperous condition. Discoveries of an important character have recently been made at the northern slope of the north range on the Point. The lode discovered is described as being ten from two to twenty feet in width, embracing on either side with well defined walls with clay adherent, a well-known characteristic of all the productive veins of the country.

Sacred Food in Newfoundland. Great distress for want of food prevails at many of the outposts of Newfoundland. Large numbers of the people were in a state of actual starvation. Extensive provision was made by the Legislature during its session, for the destitute class; but it is reported that the sufferers at the outposts have not received their fair share of this provision.

New Telegraph Communication. The submarine cable connecting Ogdensburg with Prescott, Canada, was successfully placed in the St. Lawrence river, on Saturday morning, thus putting New York and Canada in direct communication. But fifteen minutes were required to stretch the wire the entire distance, one mile.

For Liberia. The ship Elvira Owen, which we recently noticed as having left Baltimore with 179 emigrants for Liberia, touched at Savannah and received on board 142 emigrants—making 321 in all. They take with them a large amount of money; 72 had \$2,000 from those who liberated them.

Damage by the Shower. We learn from the Lowell Courier that Flagg & Aymar's circus company were overtaken by the thunder shower Friday morning, between Nashua and Concord, and four of their noble horses were struck down dead by the lightning—six of the company were also prostrated by it, but they revived and sustain no serious injury.

Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Halifax, June 27. The steamship Propontis, from London, with the submarine cable for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th instant.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived at Quebec on Wednesday last week, bringing news from Europe to the 13th inst., two days later. The following embraces everything of interest:

The Daily News again calls attention to the democratic tendencies in America.

The Post, in a leader on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says that Kansas is but the field on which the great question of slavery is to be debated, most probably in arms, and so thoroughly is the vital character of the crisis understood in America, that there are many who hold that the postponement of the contest would be cheaply purchased by a foreign war, as the only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The Times states that there is, unfortunately, no other any doubt that Mr. Crampton is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the next arrival. At the same time that our Minister is dismissed, the exequator will be withdrawn from the three Consuls whom the American government consider guilty of violation of their municipal laws.

The Times further observes that the American government's intimation of its intention is accompanied by the most profuse assurances of good will and respect towards this country. As regards the position of Mr. Dallas, the Times considers that the question could not entirely rest upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Crampton. If the latter be innocent, Mr. Dallas ought not to remain; and if he be guilty, no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expatriation. In reference to the Central American question, the Times professes to know that Mr. Dallas is armed with the fullest powers to negotiate, and finally settle the difficulty, even if necessary by appeal to arbitration.

The American Minister had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli said that the government did not go with the army estimates, they might expect a reduction of 2,000,000 already voted. This demand will be immediately referred to the legislative chamber.

The French army is to be reduced 20,000 men.

A Ministerial crisis had occurred in Holland, the Premier, M. Vanheldt, having resigned.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Friday last. Her dates are to the 14th ult., and the news principally relates to the troubles between this country and Great Britain. We make the following synopsis:

ENGLAND. There is much excitement in England respecting American affairs.

The London Times and Morning Post, both government organs, demand, in offensive terms, the recall of Mr. Dallas, but it is also supposed to be imminent. M. de la Motte, Liverpool and Manchester have issued a peace circular, addressed to the citizens of America, and the feelings of the people seem more active and more general in favor of peace.

The government, however, talks in a hostile tone. Both Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday evening that the whole area of the building, it is evident, had not then made up their minds whether Mr. Dallas should be dismissed or not.

Lord John Russell has given special notices that on Monday he would move an inquiry as to what is the intention of the British government on this question, but as the almost universal feeling of the British people is in favor of peace.

Palmer was hung on Saturday morning. He died without a struggle. He made no confession.

The steamer Fulton, with the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, arrived at Southampton on Saturday, 14th.

The articles in the London Times and Post, on Mr. Crampton's dismissal, are studiously offensive, and demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and the application of force to the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences of a war with the United States, and are moving actively to avert the calamity.

The Manchester Peace Address to the citizens of the United States, received 5000 signatures in a few hours.

Meantime, several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible dispatch for foreign service; destination supposed to be at Falmouth on Sunday to coal and provision.

The light squadron of dispatch steamers and gunboats, under Commodore Watson, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday.

In circuitous extra expense Commanders

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It is to be hoped that the protracted negotiations will be successful, and that the two countries will be able to come to an understanding.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Reading for the Fourth.

From Harper's Magazine.

BALLAD OF BUNKER HILL.

This fine national ballad was written by the Hon. George Lunt, of Boston, whose patriotic lyrics have the true ring.

Fast fed morn's shadows gray,

And with the breaking day

Our hearts grew still;

But ere that ruddy beam

Tinged Mystic's silent stream,

Flashed the red cannone's gleam

By Bunker's Hill.

All night the stars looked down,

And from the distant town

We heard—"All's well!"

Sterly and still, all night,

How grew our bulwark's height,

And that starry light

Alone could tell.

Morn saw our rampart crowned,

Nor pierced that turf-clad mound

The iron storm;

Then ceased that fiery shower,

Gathers the foe's power—

Wishes the despatched hour—

His squadrons form.

Out spoke our leader, then:

"Friends are ye, and men—

The tyrant comes!

Bravely your fathers stood,

Yours too is English blood,

Up—never cause so good,

God and your home!"

These eight no fairer seen,

That day the summer green,

Saw June's sweet sun:

Such merr' air sirs they played,

So gallantly arrayed,

Did they march to parade—

Gaily begin!

From our fort's low crest,

Down our muskets at rest,

Glance, in a row;

There, not a drum-beat stirred,

But "Steady!" all we heard,

"Keep your fire—wait the word—

Then, boys, aim low."

Up—then, they rush—they cheer—

Must we stand idly here,

And tamely die?

"Fire—fire!" the order came,

Heaven! what a burst of flame—

True every markman's aim—

They fall—they fly!

Close on us left a shout—

At our outbreak, a rout—

Hurrah! he runs—

Right-about go musketeer

And resling grenadier,

Brave PUTNAM on their rear

Pile his big guns.

Broken, they fly the hill,

Our shot with right good-will

Follows them fast;

Dropping, they reach the plain,

Like stalks of tramped grain,

Where the storm-driven rain

Beat, as it passed.

Then, lowered a murkier cloud

On their lurtish shore—

Ah, cruel flame!

They fly you helpless town—

Suite this a king's renown!

Parish, then, England's crown,

And kindred name!

They form—a brief space they grant—

Not one bullet must daunt

Stout English hearts;

Quick-step, their columns tread,

Never nobler lead—

And Howe's is at their head—

They'll play their parts.

To the roll of the drum,

Up the hill-side they come,

Firm ranks and fast;

We pour our fiery hell,

Their shaken squadrons quail,

As saplings in a gale,

Bind to the blast.

Then might our ringing cheer

Belaguered Boston hear—

Tell how we speed;

Dashed CLINTON from her shore,

His redcats at the ear;

Never claimed battle more

Ally, at need.

Away the war-cloud rolled;

Parson's our captain bold—

Tras soldier come—

He cried: "One more brave blow,

Once more repel the foe,

And England's king shall grow

Pain on his throne!"

Then he, from rock to rock,

And PETNAM, on our flask,

Marked how we stood;

STANZ, grimly calm, was there,

POMEROY, with silver hair,

KNOWLTON, nose braver were,

Chester, as good.

"He moves, once more! 't is well—

Every bullet tell!"

So the words rang;

We thought of Heaven's grace,

Then watched the green hill's base,

And the fo in the face

Looked, as he sprang.

We fire! they swear—they halt—

Then, to the fierce assault,

Cup o'er their slain;

Now, brothers, steadfast stand—

Now for it, hand to hand,

When England's rallying band

Charges amain.

By Heaven our low redoubt,

Then they rend their shout;

"Our's is the day!"

Down—down—far redder yet,

With mingled heart's-blood wet,

Becks this red parapet,

Ere ends the fray.

Now, in desperate strife,

For victory, but for life,

We hold our own;

Not yet, they gain the wall,

Still score us steel and ball,

And comrades, as they fall,

Diedian a groan.

For one volley more!

Ah, dear-splint flasks, your stye

Falls, at the worst!

See, o'er the batten's verge,

Their furious way they urge,

And, in like surge on surge,

Headlong, they burst!

No—not a foot, give way!

Club your arm! stand at bay!

Solidly, we stood—

Met the sharp bayonet's dash,

The quick, close-freight'd dash,

The broadsword's ringing clash—

Gave all we could.

"Fall back!" reluctant cries

Our chief, as from his eyes

Hop! takes her flight;

And backward, as we fly,

But to point, blow for blow,

With our front to the foe,

So went the fight.

Through dust and smoke and heat

Step by step, we retreat,

Inch by inch given;

Then, deadliest of the whole,

Some random volley's roll

WARNER's great martyr-soul

Ushered to heaven.

As down the lost hill's banks

We move with breaking ranks,

Our sad hearts burn;

Few shot the fowling fings,

Or on our rear we fire,

To give the sword wings.

When brave men turn.

Tales of the War.

BLOCK ISLAND.

THE STORY OF CAPTAIN ROSE.

An incident occurred in the War of 1812, connected with one of the families of this little island, which I have never seen in print, and suspect, from the circumstances under which it was related, has not yet been recorded. To me, from the manner of the narrator and the merits of the case, the story was both curious and interesting; and I am quite sure, if I was able to relate it with the same grace with which it was recited to me, it would possess an interest not inferior to that of many incidents which have had a conspicuous place in other widely circulated magazines.

Block Island is comparatively a solitary islet off the coast of Rhode Island. It is visible in the distance, from Narragansett beach, and from Montauk Point. In the old gazetteers it is represented much larger than it really is. When I was upon it a few years since, I rammed over almost every part of it in an afternoon. I should not judge that a straight line could anywhere be drawn upon it over three miles in length; and that it contains a surface equivalent to three and a half square miles. It has a population, I was told by a resident, of over eleven hundred souls. This would show it to be as densely populated as Belgium. Its shape is irregular, but more, perhaps, in the form of an isosceles triangle, than in any other defined figure; the apex being towards the north. This point is called Clay Head, and has a light-house.

It is the officer of the deck who first said Captain Rose's name to him.

"I have heard of Captain Rose," said the officer.

"Yes, sir," said the officer, "he is a very good fellow, and a good sailor. He is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and was born in 1785. He was a boy of twelve when he first went to sea, and he has been at sea ever since."

"He is a good sailor, and a good officer," said the officer.

"Yes, sir," said the officer, "he is a good sailor, and a good officer."

"He is a good sailor, and a good officer," said the officer.

"Yes, sir," said the officer, "he is a good sailor, and a good officer."